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HLA E Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98641

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P13747
Other Accession	P13747
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	40058
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	Recombinant human HLA E protein
Epitope Specificity	22-303/358
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the MHC class I family. Contains 1 Ig-like C1-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.
SUBUNIT	Heterodimer of an alpha chain and a beta chain (beta-2-microglobulin).
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	HLA-E belongs to the HLA class I heavy chain paralogues. This class I molecule is a heterodimer consisting of a heavy chain and a light chain (beta-2 microglobulin). The heavy chain is anchored in the membrane. HLA-E binds a restricted subset of peptides derived from the leader peptides of other class I molecules. The heavy chain is approximately 45 kDa and its gene contains 8 exons. Exon one encodes the leader peptide, exons 2 and 3 encode the alpha1 and alpha2 domains, which both bind the peptide, exon 4 encodes the alpha3 domain, exon 5 encodes the transmembrane region, and exons 6 and 7 encode the cytoplasmic tail. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	3133
Other Names	HLA-6.2; QA1; HLAE_HUMAN; HLA-E; MHC class I antigen E; HLAE; major histocompatibility complex, class I, E
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	HLA-E {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9486650, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4962}
Function	Non-classical major histocompatibility class Ib molecule involved in immune self-nonself discrimination. In complex with B2M/beta-2-microglobulin binds nonamer self-peptides derived from the signal sequence of classical MHC class Ia molecules (VL9 peptides - VMAPRT[V/L][L/V/I/F]L) (PubMed:18083576, PubMed:18339401, PubMed:35705051, PubMed:37264229, PubMed:9754572). Peptide-bound HLA-E- B2M heterotrimeric complex primarily functions as a ligand for natural killer (NK) cell inhibitory receptor KLRD1-KLRC1, enabling NK cells to monitor the expression of other MHC class I molecules in healthy cells and to tolerate self (PubMed:17179229, PubMed:18083576, PubMed:37264229, PubMed:9486650, PubMed:9754572). Upon cellular stress, preferentially binds signal sequence-derived peptides from stress- induced chaperones and is no longer recognized by NK cell inhibitory receptor KLRD1-KLRC1, resulting in impaired protection from NK cells (PubMed:12461076). Binds signal sequence-derived peptides from non-classical MHC class Ib HLA-G molecules and acts as a ligand for NK cell activating receptor KLRD1-KLRC2, likely playing a role in the generation and effector functions of adaptive NK cells and in maternal- fetal tolerance during pregnancy (PubMed:30134159, PubMed:37264229, PubMed:9754572). Besides self-peptides, can also bind and present pathogen-derived peptides conformationally similar to VL9 peptides to alpha-beta T cell receptor (TCR) on unconventional CD8-positive cytotoxic T cells, ultimately triggering antimicrobial immune response (PubMed:16474394, PubMed:20195504, PubMed:30087334, PubMed:34228645). Presents HIV gag peptides (immunodominant KAFSPEVIPMF and subdominant KALGPAATL epitopes) predominantly to CD8-positive T cell clones expressing a TRAV17-containing TCR, triggering HLA-E-restricted T cell responses (PubMed:34228645). Presents mycobacterial peptides to HLA-E- restricted CD8-positive T cells eliciting both cytotoxic and immunoregulatory functions (PubMed:20195504, PubMed:35705051).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane
Tissue Location	Expressed in secretory endometrial cells during pregnancy (at protein level). The expression in nonlymphoid tissues is restricted to endothelial cells from all types of vessels, including arteries, veins, capillaries, and lymphatics (at protein level). In lymphoid organs, it is mainly expressed in endothelial venules, B and T cells, monocytes, macrophages, NK cells and megakaryocytes (at protein level).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.